

WEATHER FORECAST.
Unsettled, with probable showers to-day;
to-morrow fair and somewhat warmer.
Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 60.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

(COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.)

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was
best of The Sun intertwined with it, and
the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better
and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 29—DAILY.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER,
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 30 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

REPUBLICANS LINE UP FOR A WINNING FIGHT ON PEACE TREATIES

Efforts of Democrats Who
Resent Leaders' Dicta-
tion Spur Their
Opponents.

TO HOLD CAUCUS AGAIN
Opposition So Far Is Not
Enough to Prevent
Favorable Vote in
Senate.

NG CONTEST PROBABLE

Reservations Urging Closer
Ties With Europe, Along
Ex-President's Lines, Are
Sought by Democrats.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.

Prospects for speedy ratification of the German, Austrian and Hungarian peace treaties became dimmer to-day. Democratic opposition reached such proportions that Republican leaders laid aside the compact temporarily to prepare a drive to force action. Aroused from the apathy that has characterized their attitude toward the treaties, Democratic Senators held a lively caucus to-day, but reached no agreement on a programme of action.

Notwithstanding denials in some quarters reports bearing unmistakable marks of authenticity continued to circulate to the effect that former President Wilson had taken a hand in the treaty contest.

Senator Glass (Va.) and Senator Harrison (Miss.), conspicuous in the fight against the treaty, declared they had not been in communication with Mr. Wilson on this subject. Other Senators, however, said they had information that Mr. Wilson's strong opposition to the pending treaties had been conveyed to his old followers in the Senate and that this was largely responsible for the rapid development of the Democratic attitude against the treaties during the last few days. These reports were denied, however, with great fervor.

23 Placety for Rejection.
About twenty Democratic Senators, it was stated, favored flat rejection of the treaties at to-day's caucus. This number, with three Republicans said to be opposed to the treaties, would not be sufficient to block ratification. Nearly all of them, however, indicated willingness to support reservations that as being framed in the hope of carrying out the Wilson doctrine of closed participation in European affairs.

Another caucus will be held Thursday, when the reservations will be more thoroughly discussed. No attempt will be made to bind Senators to united party action, it was predicted, but every effort will be made to present as nearly a solid front as possible to keep the Democratic record straight. Since it requires a majority vote for adoption of reservations, and only a little over a third of the Senate is Democratic it seems unlikely that sufficient votes will be gained to carry out any part of the programme.

One of the reservations contemplated would undertake to name more specifically the rights and privileges that the United States is to obtain under the pending treaty. Another would provide that the United States stands ready to perform her part of the obligations necessary to enforcement of those parts of the Versailles compact under which American claims are made.

Still another reservation, said to be in course of preparation, will provide that nothing contained in the pending treaties shall close the door to future American participation in the League of Nations if the United States by joint resolution of Congress so desires.

Stand Taken by Democrats.
Democratic Senators contend that in putting forward such reservations they not only maintain their position in the past but they may compel "mild reservationists" Republicans to toe the mark on some embarrassing roll calls.

The Democratic caucus was animated by a spirit of rebellion against the attitude of Democrats of lesser note such as Underwood and Hitchcock favoring the treaty. More ardent partisans like Glass (Va.), King (Utah), Harrison (Miss.) and McKellar (Tenn.) took the view that Democratic support of pending treaties would be interpreted by the country as a complete repudiation of their former position. They were unwilling, they said, to give their consent to a treaty that specifically rejected the League of Nations and that would recall both the spirit and the text of the Knox resolution.

Republican leaders had offered to allow the remainder of the week to debate the treaties, after which the tax bill, provided an agreement could be reached to vote on ratification not later than Saturday night. Following the caucus Senator Underwood reported that the opposition was of such a character that he could enter into no agreement for fixing a time to vote.

**OHIOAN'S RUSSIAN WIFE
RELEASED BY SOVIET**
Imprisoned Five Weeks; Now
in Tiflis Conulate.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Sept. 27.—Liliana Edwards, the Russian wife of James Edwards, of Youngstown, Ohio, released by the Russian Soviet Government on September 8, after five weeks of starvation and imprisonment.

She now is lodged in the American Consulate here and is being cared for by the Near East relief.

JAPAN'S NAVAL POLICY DESIGNED TO CONTROL FAR EASTERN WATERS

Capital Ships, The New York Herald
Investigator Finds, Will Match
in Efficiency a Two-Power
Combination.

**NEW TYPES ON WAYS TO HAVE
VASTLY GREATER GUN POWER**

Budget, Equivalent to \$650,000,000, Provides
for Expenditure on Navy of 32 Per
Cent. of All Taxes Paid.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith the third of a series of important articles by a staff correspondent who has just completed an investigation in the Far East of Japan's military preparations and her seizure of the territory of neighboring nations. The subjects are of vital concern in view of the conference called by President Harding for November 11, at which transpacific affairs and the limitation of armament will be discussed.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TOKIO, Sept. 10.—Regardless of the possible decision of the Great Powers to "take a vacation" in the building of battleships, Japan does not propose to be caught napping by any of her competitors. The "Eight-Eight" programme decided upon by the Mikado's Government several years ago is to be carried out just as if the statesmen of the world had never given a thought to the limitation of armaments as the most progressive step toward the establishment of world peace.

The largest item in the annual budget of the Japanese Empire for several years has been for army and navy purposes. The budget of 1921-22 calls for 1,562,000,000 yen, or the equivalent of \$300,000,000 in American money. Of this amount 549,000,000 yen are set aside for the navy, representing a total of 32 per cent. of the total expenditures of the Government. The army estimates call for 263,000,000 yen, making a total for the navy and army of 762,000,000 yen, or 49 per cent. of the entire budget.

This is larger than the German budget in 1914, which provided a total of 31 per cent. of budget appropriations for both navy and army, or 1 per cent. less than the present Japanese appropriation for the navy alone. The provision for the American navy is 7 per cent. and that of England 6.7 per cent. of the total, with a greater purchasing power in favor of the yen.

Another striking feature of the Japanese naval budget is that 55 per cent. of the appropriations for that branch of the service is to be expended on new construction and represents 17.5 per cent. of all the taxes paid by the people. The Japanese figures for new construction are 272,000,000 yen; that of the United States, 180,000,000 yen, with Great Britain's provision 126,000,000 yen. It will thus be seen that Japan is spending one-half as much again in building new warships as the United States and twice as much as that called for in the building programme of Great Britain.

**Japanese Vigilance Directed
Toward American Naval Plans**

The Japanese naval programme for the next two years has already been fully mapped out in accordance with the systematic policy established by the Government twelve years ago. The Japanese navy for the next dozen years at least will be projected on a higher plane of efficiency than that of any other country in the world.

For the control of waters over which the Japanese Government proposes to exercise supreme domination. There is a great deal more mystery—surrounding the actual naval plans of the Mikado's Government than is true of any other country in the world. Knowledge of these plans is restricted to the leaders of the Government itself. Beyond the bureaucrats, who guard the plans of the naval establishment from inquisitive eyes, little or no information is permitted to find its way into the newspapers or furnish the subject for controversy in public discussion among the people.

The thoroughly disciplined Japanese people limit their interest in the matter to expressing confidence in the ability of the Government to provide adequate offensive and defensive measures and pride in the past accomplishments of the fighting ships. The technical men of the Japanese naval establishment are much more concerned over the plans of the United States than regarding those of any other country in the world. Diplomats and business men are quite certain that every step taken by the Japanese Government regarding its navy is predicated upon the belief of the officials of the Mikado's Government that the greatest menace to the plans for expansion lies to the east over the Pacific.

Consequently the utmost vigilance is manifested by the Japanese eyes to search for every detail that will probably be ignored by the American citizens regarding the naval plans of their own country. Japanese politicians and naval officials still continue to harp upon the disparity between the naval appropriations made to cover the next two years' construction by the United States and their own country. The instance the fact that the United States has provided more than \$400,000,000 to increase the efficiency of its naval establishment, while Japan has limited its naval budget to 500,000,000 yen, normally equivalent to \$250,000,000. They fail, however, to point out the fact that 500,000,000 yen will provide the equivalent of \$650,000,000 in material and labor, particularly the latter, because a Japanese workman engaged in the making of fighting ships receives only about one-third as much as the American artisan similarly employed, while Japanese officers and sailors receive only about one-fourth as much as officers and men employed in the American navy.

The Japanese experts figure that the comparative product of the United States and Japan in the way of new capital fighting ships in the next two years will add ten vessels with a tonnage of 300,100 to the American navy and nine ships, with a tonnage of 267,520 to the Japanese navy. This compilation does not include capital ships mounting guns of less than 13.5-inch calibre. The view obtains among Japanese experts that the difference in this feature of the new programmes is nominal rather than actual, because of the larger responsibilities confronting the American navy.

Japan's field of activities, barring, of course, actual war, is far less ambitious than that of either the British or the American navy. The whole Japanese structure is built upon the theory of defence—the "protection of Japanese interests in the Far East." The leading journals of Tokyo described it a few days ago. Hence, the Japanese naval scheme comprehends the guarding of interests in the Far East already established by it rather than upon aggressions of a foreign character. Still, Japan is manifestly determined to hold its place in the forefront of the five leading naval powers of the world. Its naval experts have studied the prospective situation from every angle.

A Two Power Efficiency.
Their conclusions warrant the belief that the Mikado's Government must have:

1. A sufficient number of capital ships to match the most ambitious undertakings of Great Britain and the United States in the matter of efficiency, if not in numbers.

2. That the "protection" of Japanese interests in the Far East can be adequately provided by a sufficient number of fast battle cruisers, torpedo boats and an air force, leaving the capital ships available for major service.

Japanese naval authorities, presumably realizing the difficulties of keeping entirely secret their plans for building fighting craft of a capital type, do not appear to have encountered very much trouble in hiding their programme covering scout cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines and the air branch of the navy, from alien eyes. Frank admission is made by the Japanese naval authorities that the new programme, already initiated and to be completed in 1928, contemplates the provision of eight battleships and eight battle cruisers, making sixteen of the types identified in England as "post-Jutland ships." Each one of the new Japanese capital craft is expected to involve an expenditure of a minimum of \$15,000,000 American money.

Some idea of the ambitious plans of the Japanese naval establishment is provided by the design which has been adopted for the construction of the capital ships. None of the vessels contemplated by Great Britain or the United States can be compared to the two distinct Japanese types which have been decided on. These are the Kaga, under process of construction at the Kawasaki's yard at Kobe, and the Tosa, at the yard of the Mitsubishi, at Nagasaki.

Until very recently these new light-

Continued on Fourth Page.

SHARING DATA WORK TO MAKE MORE JOBS, PLAN IN EMERGENCY

Manufacturers Propose the
First Real Measure at
Conference.

ADOPTION URGED NOW

'Booster Month' With Low
Prices Suggested as
Stimulant.

GOMPERS SNUBS LEDOUX

75,000 Idle Ex-Servicemen in
New York City Mostly
Unskilled.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 27.

New hours of employment, a reduction in the number of working hours a day and a cut in the length of the work week, so that the greatest number of men and women may have a livelihood from American industries, are the emergency measures agreed on to-day by the manufacturers' committee as the first specific results of President Harding's conference on unemployment.

The measures are to be urged for adoption by all manufacturers at once as a means of cutting down materially the number of persons out of work. It is a matter of emergency alone to relieve the needs of those who want work but who, because of the depression in industry, are unable to get it.

With temporary requirements fulfilled, the committee of manufacturers will proceed more leisurely and with the hope of finding a more lasting remedy for getting industry back on a normal footing.

This agreement, together with views expressed before the committee on public hearings, featured the day's session of the unemployment conference which, in groups, struggled with the problem set by President Harding and Secretary Hoover. The committee made headway in the emergency recommendations, but that of the manufacturers arrived at the only specific recommendations.

Hope for General Adoption.
It is expected that Mr. Hoover, as chairman of the conference, will call the assembly together to-morrow to hear the emergency recommendations for manufacturers. As soon as the conference agrees to them the recommendations will be sent throughout the country in the hope that they will be adopted generally. There is reason to suppose they will be accepted by many employers and labor, since they represent an agreement among all members of the committee, made up of men of widely diversified purposes, such as Charles M. Schwab and Samuel Gompers.

With the relief proposed it is the belief of the committee that immediate suffering will be relieved. It will be a sacrifice made by the manufacturers working on full time, but it will be only temporary and will have its compensations in the fact that those now idle will have a source of revenue. The scheme is in force now in some manufacturing plants and has been approved by certain of the labor groups affected.

The real struggle in the recommendations will be raised by the matter of permanent readjustment. Two distinct lines of thought have developed, divided for the most part between organizations of employers and over the reduction of wages. Certain manufacturers say wages must come down before industry can be helped to any great extent. Labor leaders such as Samuel Gompers insist there must be a readjustment of selling methods. There is still a third thought, which takes its stand in the middle of the road, that there must be an honest get together by both factions.

In consequence there is some talk of the possibility of organizing a "booster month" to be observed through the nation when every line of industry would be stimulated through chambers of commerce, Rotary and other organizations. It would be in a sense a concerted drive by everybody, capital and labor alike, to get back to normal. Manufacturers would be urged to cut their prices on goods, retailers to move their stocks with as narrow a margin as possible, and wage earners to go back to work in face of those reductions with a slash in their pay. It is only one of the schemes being urged upon the conference.

Problems Outlined by "Herald."
In the manufacturers' committee to-day THE NEW YORK HERALD's editorial on the unemployment situation was read with favorable comment. It was presented as an unsentimental statement of the problems confronting the unemployment conference and a possible solution.

The New York Herald's suggestions, incidentally, were in line with the statements of the first witnesses before the public hearings committee of the conference, Russell F. Phelps, Director of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Statistics of Massachusetts. He talked of conditions in Massachusetts, but they were held to be typical of those in other sections of the country where there are industrial enterprises. He said that the "people are trying to maintain their positions in the new industries that they selected during the war. The unemployment situation is not due entirely to the lack of work, but partly to lack of work at the wages which people insist on receiving."

"At present the public employment office of Massachusetts is receiving thirteen applicants for every position offered as contrasted with a peak of thirty-six applicants to one position in May."

Mr. Phelps said conditions in Massachusetts are much improved, particularly in the textile industry, some of the factories working night. The boot and shoe factories also are increasing forces, he explained, together with the hours of operation a week. He believed the low point of unemployment was passed in May.

Harry D. Jacobs, president of the Ex-Servicemen's Employment Bureau of New York, said that on September 1

Continued on Sixth Page.

TWENTY DETECTIVES OUT OF TENDERLOIN AND PUT ON PATROL

Entire Staff of Inspector
Boettler Shifted and He Is
Sent to Long Island City.

DOMINICK HENRY'S MEN

Activities of Meyer Commit-
tee Said to Be Responsible
for Drastic Move.

LONG UNDER HOT FIRE

Handling of Vice and Liquor
Cases Censured by Courts—
Boland to Take Charge.

One of the most unusual changes
ever made in the New York Police De-
partment will go into effect this morn-
ing at 8 o'clock, when twenty detec-
tives, comprising the entire staff of the
inspector of the Third, or Tenderloin,
district, will be transferred to the
uniformed force and sent to patrol
duty in precincts outside the district.

This transfer follows closely on the transfer of Inspector William F. Boettler from the command of the Third district to the Fifteenth district, in Long Island City, and the transfer of Inspector James S. Boland from the Second district to succeed Inspector Boettler.

Virtually all of the men transferred were members of the staff of Inspector Dominick Henry when he commanded that district, and several of them, notably Detectives Brady and Rothamel, were at work there when John F. Dwyer was inspector six years ago. But after 8 o'clock this morning every one of them will have been sent to other inspection districts, although the usual procedure has been, when such transfers were made, to send men from one precinct to another in the same district. Two of the detectives sent back to patrol duty are John J. Gannon and Joseph Moloney, who recently were under suspension and under trial on charges of which they were acquitted.

Boettler Takes One Man.
Under ordinary circumstances it is customary when an inspector is transferred for him to take with him to his new territory three or four of the men who have been on his staff. But in this case Inspector Boettler is taking but one, Detective O'Brien, who has done his clerical work. All of the other men who served under Boettler and Henry are being transferred and being sent back to patrol duty. Inspector Boland will bring with him to the Third district fourteen of the men who were on his staff in the Second district. He will thus have fewer men by six than any inspector who ever commanded the Third district.

The work of the detectives on the inspector's staff is confined to the vice and liquor situations, and Inspector Boettler's men have been in trouble and in hot water for several months. Many of them have been censured by the courts for their testimony and for their methods in making arrests. The same accusations have been made against many of the uniformed patrolmen of the district, and in the West Forty-seventh street station, the centre of the Tenderloin's police activities, fifty men have been transferred during the four months that Capt. Donohue has been in command there.

Tight Lid Expected Next.
Capt. Donohue will be in command of the district for twenty-six days beginning October 5, during Inspector Boland's vacation.

Police Headquarters refused to give any reason for the unusual transfer of so many detectives—it is understood to be the first time that an incoming inspector has transferred the entire staff of his predecessor—but report in the White Light district has it that the activities there have been such that there might be consequences which would bring waters to the attention of the Mayor.

It is generally accepted in the Tenderloin that the coming of Inspector Boland means that New York's Tenderloin so far, vice and liquor are concerned, will be closed as tight as possible until it can be seen which way the election winds are blowing or until the Meyer committee quits investigating.

**SEES IDLENESS WORSE
IN U. S. THAN ENGLAND**

**British Health Minister Says
Government Isn't to Blame.**

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Sept. 27.—Sir Alfred Mond, Minister of Health, said to-day that serious as was the unemployment situation in Great Britain it was even worse in the United States. Present conditions, he declared, were due to causes the governments could not control.

"One thing which must come about," Sir Alfred asserted, "is a reduction in the cost of production, because the present high prices are checking purchasing."

He said indications were, however, that purchasing was improving. He contended that "unemployment insurance has been helpful, and it is hoped to extend its scope by the Government advancing £20,000,000 to the insurance fund. Suggestions that the Government itself should manufacture goods and hand them over to a disposal board for sale would prove disastrous."

KING ALEXANDER TAKES WALK
VENEZIA, Sept. 27.—King Alexander of Yugoslavia, who has been ill here, was much improved to-day. He took a walk in the park.

White Sulphur Springs, The Greenbrier
Cottages. Delightful autumn days. Perfect. Every outdoor sport—Auto.

A Letter From Mayor Hylan to Mr. Munsey.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

September 27, 1921.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey,
Publisher The Herald, New York City.
Dear Sir:

Your editorial page to-day, and for several days, has charged the city Administration, of which I am the head, with responsibility for the "loss of four million dollars of cream which the lessees of twenty-four piers skimmed in subleases," and failing to "prevent the grafters from getting four million dollars more from those twenty-four pier leases."

You know that most of this sum of money was procured from the United States Government through the United States Shipping Board during the period of the war. The Shipping Board knew that the rates it paid for the use of city piers to lessees were exorbitant, and the board could have commandeered the piers and paid a normal price for their use, had it desired to do so. The Shipping Board evidently had no such intention, for it paid the exorbitant rates to the lessees, knowing exactly what the lessees paid the City of New York and knowing that as the result of Federal Court decisions, the City of New York had no control whatever over the rates charged by lessees. Dock Commissioner Hulbert himself went to the Shipping Board office and informed them of the gross overcharges which the Shipping Board was paying, apparently of its own volition.

According to a report sent to me by the Commissioner of Accounts, under date of July 1, 1920, in response to my communication to him of April 16 preceding, one of the chief "proftiteers" in city piers was the International Mercantile Marine Company, controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and for the United States Steel Corporation, through the manipulation of the securities of the latter company you so handsomely profited with the "insiders" of the Steel "Trust" in 1908 and 1909, as admitted by you under oath before the Stanley Committee in Congress in 1912.

The Commissioner of Accounts in his report informs me that the International Mercantile Marine Company charged the United States Shipping Board \$180,000 for the use of Piers 58, 59, 60 and 61, North River, which it secured under lease from the city, under a previous administration, for a period of thirty years. The report estimates that the International Mercantile Marine Company made a profit of \$144,171 from the United States Shipping Board, paying the city the difference between that sum and \$180,000.

Your news columns and editorials condemn the 7½ per cent rental which Dock Commissioner Hulbert obtains from the new piers on Staten Island as inadequate. You base your condemnation on a report of the Commissioner of Accounts, which was produced before the Meyer Investigating Committee. Do you know the rate of rental which the city received from the Chelsea piers used by the International Mercantile Marine Company, which are the best equipped and largest piers owned by the city of New York, with the exception of the new Staten Island piers? The Commissioner of Accounts reports that the city of New York obtains an annual rental of \$317,500 for these Chelsea piers, which is 2.67 per cent. of their cost, which totals \$12,000,000. The report shows that the city pays 4.89 per cent. interest and amortization on the bonds issued to cover the cost of these piers and that the net return to the city on this investment, made eight years before I took office, is an annual loss of 2.22 per cent., besides the loss in taxes which the city would have obtained if the property were privately owned. A direct loss of 2.22 per cent. is approximately \$265,000 a year on the cost of the piers. The average loss in taxes for the past ten years has been about that rate, making a total direct and indirect loss of about \$530,000 a year, which the city suffers under this contract with the International Mercantile Marine Company, made by a previous administration. Estimating the loss at this rate on these piers since 1910, the city has thus far suffered a loss of \$5,300,000 for the benefit of the International Mercantile Marine Company. At the same rate for the succeeding twenty years of the contract the loss will be about \$10,600,000, or a total loss to the city of New York for the thirty years of the lease of \$15,900,000, for the benefit of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

To my mind the contrast between the rate of income from the Chelsea piers, fixed by a previous administration, and those on Staten Island, fixed by this administration, is so striking in our favor that Commissioner Hulbert and my administration should receive only the warmest praise in the columns of your newspapers if it were possible for you and your paper to show a spirit of fairness.

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Policeman Slain in Riverside Drive; Detectives Are Working on Mystery

Reuschle's Body in Middle of Road and His Revolver
Found With Four Shots Fired—Friends of Under-
world Motorists He Arrested Are Suspected.

Patrim Joseph A. Reuschle of 1348 Clinton avenue, The Bronx, attached to West 177th street station, was found dead early this morning at Riverside Drive and 169th street. His body lay in the middle of the road, with the head pointing north, and his revolver was clutched in his right hand, with four discharged cartridges in the cylinder of the weapon.

The body was found by George McQuarrie of 325 Riverside Drive and John Emerson of 55 East Fifty-third street, who were passing on the Drive with two women in an automobile. They stopped their car when they saw the policeman, and while one of them walked two blocks north and notified two policemen.

Dr. Lapello was summoned from Columbus Hospital. He said that the patrolman was dead, but he did not turn the body over to see if he could determine the cause of death, and two hours after Reuschle had been found the police of the West 177th street station said that they had not yet learned what caused the death. Detectives who went on the case at once said that lying near the body they found something which resembled a slugsnot and which was wrapped with wire.

**AIR FLIGHTS TO ENCIRCLE
THE WORLD PROJECTED**

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Capt. Sir Ross Smith, who made a successful air flight from England to Australia, will start shortly on an air flight around the world, according to the Daily Mail. He will use a machine enabling him to alight with equal ease on land and water, and proposes, after crossing from Europe to Asia, to fly from Japan to Alaska, thence across Canada to Nova Scotia, possibly making a detour southward, visiting Chicago and New York, before heading for Nova Scotia.

**WARRING MOROS KILL
PHILIPPINE OFFICER**

By the Associated Press.
MANILA, P. I., Sept. 27.—A flight between a detachment of Philippine Constabulary and a band of Moros at Parang, Island of Jolo, resulted in the death of a Filipino Lieutenant of the constabulary forces and two members of the Moro band, according to advices received here.

One Filipino Lieutenant of constabulary forces, several enlisted men and one Moro were wounded, said the dispatch.

HENRY SENT \$21,000 TO WALL ST. AT TIME HE ASKED \$500 GIFT

Police Inspector Shown by
Broker's Books as Heavy
Speculator in B.R.T. and
Other Securities.

\$330 PROFIT IN A DAY

**29 Reinstatements Unlaw-
ful, Four Ignoring Corpo-
ration Counsel's Advice
and City's Rules.**

PENSION GRABS EXPOSED

Meyer Committee Hears Gil-
christ Has Ousted Deputy
Who Had Charge of Li-
censing Taxicabs.

During those dark days in the life of Inspector Dominick Henry of the Police Department when he was asking for \$500 "gratuity" from the Italian steamship lines for all he had done to help the concern protect its piers against thieves, he was prosperous enough to send \$21,000 to his brokers in Wall Street to cover his stock transactions.

Robert S. Winsmore, member of the brokerage firm of Billings, Olcott & Winsmore, presented in evidence before the Meyer committee in City Hall yesterday transcripts of his accounts giving the details of Inspector Henry's transactions. This showed that the Inspector was a heavy speculator.

James F. Geraghty resigned as Deputy Commissioner of Licenses on September 15, following the investigation being made into his office by the Meyer committee. The resignation was submitted at the request of Commissioner Gilchrist, head of the bureau, and was certified to the Civil Service Commission on September 20. It had not been announced by the Hylan administration, and no reason for it had been advanced up to the time it became known.

Vehicle Licenses Scrutinized.

The inquiry was directed especially into the administration of the division for licensed vehicles, which has charge of licensing taxicabs. The evidence gathered by the committee is to be presented at the public hearings when that department is reached. Geraghty is a Tammany district leader in The Bronx and resides at 574 East 129th street. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner January 12, 1918, and his salary was \$5,000. Hints of strange ways in the regulation of taxicab licenses have been heard frequently, but never investigated by the Hylan administration, so far as known. At his home last night it was said Geraghty was away from the city "on a vacation."

This is the second retirement from the Department of Licenses this month. John Gaffney, inspector, was suspended following his arrest on September 7 on a charge of extortion. It was alleged he accepted \$200 in connection with certain privileges at a Jewish memorial hospital carnival in Queens.

In addition to the testimony dealing with Inspector Henry's flyers in Wall Street the committee developed other important evidence yesterday concerning the police administration.

More Police Developments.

Among the important